

WEST**Freeform Search****Database:**

US Patents Full-Text Database
US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
JPO Abstracts Database
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Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Term:

L26 with 110

Display:

10

Documents in Display Format: Starting with Number **Generate:** Hit List Hit Count Side by Side Image**Search History****DATE:** Wednesday, January 08, 2003 [Printable Copy](#) [Create Case](#)

<u>Set Name</u> side by side	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u> result set
<i>DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
<u>L28</u>	L26 with l10	10	<u>L28</u>
<u>L27</u>	L26 with l23	1	<u>L27</u>
<u>L26</u>	L25 or l24	2168276	<u>L26</u>
<u>L25</u>	calcium	379628	<u>L25</u>
<u>L24</u>	ca	1904405	<u>L24</u>
<u>L23</u>	endosomal membrane	203	<u>L23</u>
<u>L22</u>	l10 with l2	39	<u>L22</u>
<u>L21</u>	L19 same l3	10	<u>L21</u>
<u>L20</u>	l19 same l8	5	<u>L20</u>
<u>L19</u>	l10 with l2	39	<u>L19</u>
<u>L18</u>	l16 same l10	2	<u>L18</u>
<u>L17</u>	l16 with l10	0	<u>L17</u>
<u>L16</u>	polyplex	47	<u>L16</u>
<u>L15</u>	l12 and l10	2	<u>L15</u>
<u>L14</u>	L12 same l10	2	<u>L14</u>
<u>L13</u>	L12 with l10	1	<u>L13</u>
<u>L12</u>	SPLP	21	<u>L12</u>
<u>L11</u>	L10 with l8 with l2	4	<u>L11</u>
<u>L10</u>	endosom\$	2220	<u>L10</u>
<u>L9</u>	l8 with l3 with l2	5	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	complexed or conjugated	113982	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	lipid or liposome	69910	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	L5 same l4	11	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	polylysine	6012	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	L3 with l2 with l1	29	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	hydrophilic polymer or peg	82352	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	cationic lipid	3858	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	conjugated lipid or liposome	32090	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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L22: Entry 13 of 39

File: PGPB

Jul 19, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20010008772 A1

TITLE: CATIONIC LIPID FORMULATION DELIVERING NUCLEIC ACID TO PERITONEAL TUMORS

Summary of Invention Paragraph (10):

[0008] While lipid carriers have been shown to enhance nucleic acid delivery *in vitro* and *in vivo*, the mechanism by which they facilitate transfection is not clearly understood. While it was initially believed that lipid carriers mediated transfection by promoting fusion with plasma membranes, allowing delivery of the DNA complex into the cytoplasm, it is now generally accepted that the primary mechanism of cellular uptake is by endocytosis. While the mechanism by which cationic lipid carriers act to mediate transfection is not clearly understood, they are postulated to act in a number of ways with respect to both cellular uptake and intracellular trafficking. Some of the proposed mechanisms by which cationic lipids enhance transfection include: (i) compacting the DNA, protecting it from nuclease degradation and enhancing receptor-mediated uptake, (ii) improving association with negatively-charged cellular membranes by giving the complexes a positive charge, (iii) promoting fusion with endosomal membranes facilitating the release of complexes from endosomal compartments, and (iv) enhancing transport from the cytoplasm to the nucleus where DNA may be transcribed. When used for *in vivo* delivery, the role of the cationic lipid carriers is further complicated by the interactions between the lipid-nucleic acid complexes and host factors, e.g., the effects of the lipids on binding of blood proteins, clearance and/or destabilization of the complexes.